

## A GREAT STRUCTURE.

It Spans the Harlem River at New York City.

Completion of the New York Central's Four-Track Draw-Bridge and an Immense Steel Viaduct.

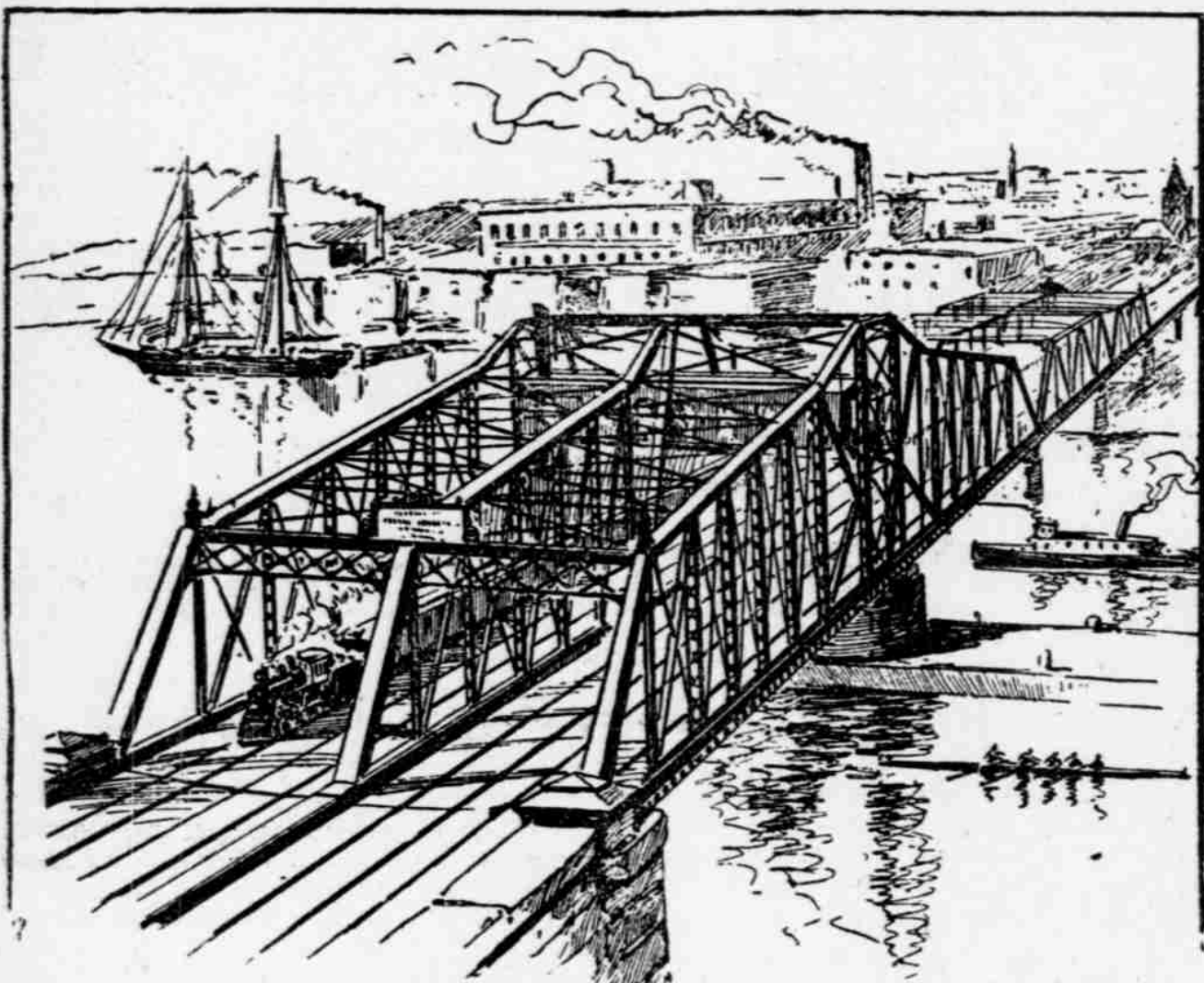
One of the most remarkable feats of engineering on record is just completed, and the passenger entering New York from the north now rides over one of the grandest examples of steel railway construction yet accomplished in this age of marvelous results in that direction.

Going south, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, the tracks of the New York Central begin to rise gradually, and at One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth street they cross the Harlem river on the new four-track steel draw-bridge, at an elevation of 24 feet above high tide.

This massive structure is remarkable in being the first four-track draw-bridge ever constructed, and is the largest bridge of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The draw-bridge is 58 feet 6 inches wide, from center to center of outside trusses, and is carried on three very heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of 26 feet, which permits the passage of

ernment vessels, the hours named covering the great business traffic in and out of the city, the important through trains as well as the principal suburban trains arriving and departing during those hours. This will avoid delays, which have been, at times, very annoying, and permit of much faster service than could have been maintained under the old arrangements; and, as speed is one of the principal factors in travel in this age, this feature will prove an important one.

Quite a number of the great improvements which have recently been made in the northern part of the city can be seen from the trains as they pass over the new viaduct. Among them are Grant's tomb, St. Luke's hospital and the buildings of Barnard college and Columbia college, on Morningside Heights, and very soon the grand structure of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be observed. Further north, and on the west side of the Harlem river, the new famous speedway is under construction and approaching completion; the magnificent High bridge, Washington bridge, McComb's dam bridge and the viaduct leading to it from the north are works of art, as well as of great utility, under which the trains pass, and on the right may be seen the buildings of the University of the City of New York, Webb's Sailors' home, and hundreds of other new buildings of less importance. North of the Harlem river, on the Harlem division, is Bronx park, which is to contain the



END VIEW OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, GREATER NEW YORK, THE LARGEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

two sets of double tracks. The floor is corrugated, and the rails are bolted to it on steel tie plates. The trusses of the draw-bridge span are 64 feet high in the center and 25 feet high at each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains two oscillating double-cylinder engines, which turn the draw and can be worked together or separately, so that if one should break down at any time, the other can do the work.

From One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street south the four new tracks run over the steel viaduct to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence by the stone viaduct to One Hundred and Sixth street, where they strike the level of the present four-track line.

The work of building this massive structure, which is here illustrated, began September 1, 1893, and has continued without cessation until now, and will cost when completed considerably

more than \$3,000,000. The completion of the new work will permit the opening of all cross streets under the railway and so permit a perfectly free passage for street traffic.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, which has become a great thoroughfare, will be entirely free, as the trains which heretofore crossed it at grade will pass over it at an elevation that will allow street cars and all traffic perfect freedom. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street the tracks will cross the street 14 feet above the level of the street, and at this point a magnificent passenger station is to be built, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, under the four-track viaduct.

This improvement will be of immense value to the entire state—in fact, to the whole country—as the bridge, being so high above the water, will never have to be opened except when large steamers or vessels with masts are to pass through; all tugs, canal boats, barges, etc., will have ample room to go under the bridge while it is closed.

The Harlem river, having been declared by congress a ship canal, the secretary of war has issued orders that all tugs and barges shall join their smokestacks and flag-poles, to enable them to pass under the bridge while it is closed. He has also ordered that the bridge shall not be opened during the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the morning, and four and seven in the afternoon, except for police, fire or gov-

SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

ernment vessels, the hours named covering the great business traffic in and out of the city, the important through trains as well as the principal suburban trains arriving and departing during those hours. This will avoid delays, which have been, at times, very annoying, and permit of much faster service than could have been maintained under the old arrangements; and, as speed is one of the principal factors in travel in this age, this feature will prove an important one.

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view of charming beauty. It will be sufficiently attractive to bring millions of visitors, and will provide a means of advertising the business of exhibitors in a most effective manner.

The railroads have subscribed liberally towards the erection of the buildings, and offer great inducements in the way of transportation of exhibits and for visitors. There are 10,000,000 people living within a night's ride of Nashville, and the railroads will see that a large percentage of that population is brought to Nashville besides the many who will come from more remote portions of the United States and from foreign lands. The officers will give careful attention to the interests of the exhibitors. Special provision is made for showing inventions and improvements, and, for the benefit of smaller exhibitors who may be unable to attend in person, the services of reliable men, experienced in their respective departments, can be relied upon. Although not officially connected with the exposition they are indorsed by the authorities and will be under bond for the faithful discharge of their duties. These men will contract to receive, install, care for and return exhibits, and when requested will secure such attendants as may be required. In this way many valuable exhibits have already been entered, and this arrangement will secure hundreds of others that have not previously been seen in any exposition.

While space is free (if the exhibit shall be in place on opening day) the director general reserves the right to decline exhibits of any class which may be already fully represented. Other things being equal the first applicants will be given the preference. Those who are contemplating an exhibit should apply at once, especially if a large or prominent space is wanted.

The governors of more than 30 states and the mayors of nearly all the principal cities in the United States have appointed commissioners, and many of these have already arranged for public and private exhibits, and there is a spirit of rivalry in the greater cities of the west and south, each city striving to out-do its business rivals of other cities. The greatest enthusiasm has been aroused in Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, and these cities and their merchants will not only seek to advertise their goods, so that they may secure the trade of the south, but they will contribute in many ways to the success of the exposition.

ident Tyler, and is living in the Louise home, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Dandridge is the daughter of President Taylor, and presided at most of the white house functions during her father's brief occupancy—a little over a year; she lives in Winchester, Va. The only surviving daughter of President Johnson, Mrs. Martha Johnson Patterson, lives in the old Johnson homestead at Greenville, Tenn. Mrs. Ellen W. Grant Sartoris, the only daughter of President Grant, is now living in this country—since the death of her husband—in Washington, D. C. The only daughter of President Hayes, Miss Fanny Hayes, passes much of the winter in travel, and spends her summer at the Hayes homestead in Fremont, O. Mrs. Mary Garfield Stanley-Brown, the "little Mollie" of the Garfield family, lives in Washington during the winter and at the old family homestead in Ohio in the summer. The only daughter of President Arthur, Miss Helen Herndon Arthur, lives in Albany, N. Y., with an aunt, and spends much time in travel. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, the only daughter of President Harrison, lives at Saratoga, N. Y., and the Cleveland children, of course, are at their home in the white house.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Manly Sarcasm.**  
"Tapa, what is a bicycle built for two?"  
"Your mother, my child. She rides it, and I have to take care of it."—N. Y. Journal.

## TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL

Exhibitors Will Not Be Charged for Space or Power.

The Nashville Exposition Will Compare Very Favorably with the Chicago World's Fair—The National Event of 1897.

The Tennessee Centennial and International exposition, which will open at Nashville on the 1st day of May and continue for six months, closing October 30, was originated purely from patriotic motives, and not for the purpose of making money for its projectors, and, therefore, exhibitors will not be charged for space or power. All of the principal buildings, magnificent in architecture and ample in dimensions, are now ready for occupancy, and more than three-fourths of the space originally allotted to exhibitors has already been taken, and in order to accommodate the growing demand for space, several of the large buildings have already been extended, and that others will now have to be extended or additional buildings erected is quite certain.

In almost every respect the Tennessee exposition will surpass the Philadelphia centennial and all other expositions that have been held in this country except the world's fair at Chicago. Over half a million dollars has been expended on the ground and buildings up to the 1st day of February, and the company does not owe a dollar. More than as much more will be required for buildings and promotion, and this amount will be furnished without calling for assistance outside of the city of Nashville and the state of Tennessee. The Atlanta exposition of 1895 had raised only \$209,000 in money, and was in debt to the amount of \$500,000 before the gates were opened. The managers of the Nashville exposition have not only kept clear of debt, but they have profited in many other respects by the experience of other expositions, and no enterprise has ever approached the opening day under more favorable circumstances.

The Tennessee exposition will compare favorably with the world's fair, but will not be too large to be thoroughly comprehended, while the grouping of the buildings and the general view of the grounds and buildings affords a

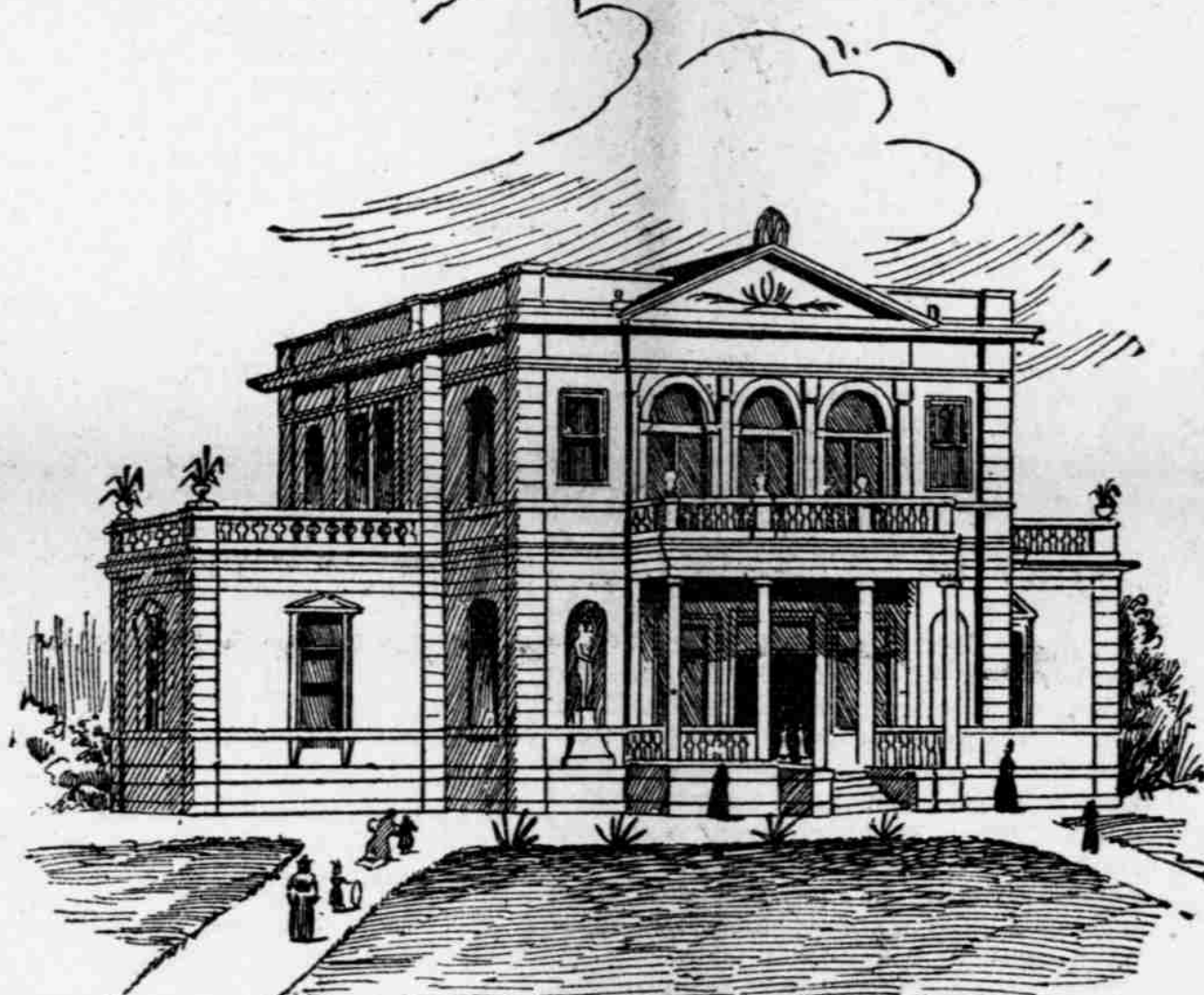
This being the only national attraction of the year, and there being a prospect of a business revival everywhere, there is every indication that the exposition at Nashville will be highly successful. Manufacturers should not neglect this opportunity of making their business known through this medium of advertising. For full particulars they may address Maj. E. C. Lewis, director general, or Herman Justi, chief of bureau of promotion and publicity, Nashville, Tenn.

The Nashville centennial will be a great factor in the restoration of confidence and in the revival of industry in the United States; and in fact it has already had a beneficial effect in some quarters, and as its scope and purpose become more and more widely known its influence will be very greatly felt. All that we need in this country is that we get out of the rut in which we have been languishing for several years, and a good running start, such as the Tennessee Centennial exposition will give us, should place us on higher and firmer ground. Then we shall move along steadily to ever increasing prosperity until we again forget the dearly-bought lessons of the last decade.

## VARIATIONS IN ACORNS.

How the Great Oak Trees Take Root and Grow.

It is said that in individual trees scarcely two leaves can be found exactly alike. What is true of leaves is true of seeds—and indeed of every part of a tree. It is also true of the behavior of trees during their life career. In acorns especially one may note a remarkable difference in their behavior. Some species of acorn will preserve their vital power without much difficulty for a couple of years, while others can rarely be found with life after a few months. Some when put into the earth will remain months before sprouting, while others will sprout before they are fairly out of their cups on the trees. The acorns of the live oak of the south (*Quercus vivens*) often sprout before they fall. The process of germination is among the most remarkable of all American trees. The root pushes out from the acorn to a distance of many inches before it enters the ground—the root then goes into the earth while the bud or pumule ascends to form the incipient tree trunk. The young tree of the live oak



THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL—CHILDREN'S BUILDING

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will frequently be a distance of six inches from the acorn. In this respect the behavior of this species of oak corresponds nearly with what is almost universal in monocotyledonous seeds. Another early sprouter is the common white oak, *Quercus alba*. These have not been known to sprout on the tree, but they scarcely reach the ground before the little radicle prepares to enter the earth. It does not wait to get to the surface of the earth before doing this. On shelves or boxes where there is some number of them together the whole will be a mass of roots a few weeks after gathering. On the other hand, the nut of the burr oak, *Quercus macracarpa*, will remain a long time before showing any disposition to sprout. It is these varying characteristics which make rules for the transportation of seeds difficult—each kind has to have a method of its own. So far as the two oaks are concerned, it has been found better to send young plants long distances than the acorns themselves.—Meehan's Monthly.

**Foggy.**  
"Purty thick fog," said the grocer.  
"Speakin' of fog," said the man with the ginger beard, "I remember back in York state in '55, one of the funniest things ever done by a fog that I ever heard or seen."

"I suppose we got to listen," said the grocer, with a groan.  
"Naw, ye ain't got to listen. Jist go over and set close to the butter. I guess it is loud enough to drowned out anything you don't want to hear. But as I was sayin', that there fog was so thick that folks couldn't git their doors open. An' what's more, a south wind come up an' struck the west end of it, while a north wind struck the east end of it, an' not on'y turned the dern fog around, but ole man Coffer's house along with it, the fog bein' so solid an' the house right in the center of it, an' when it thinned down a little the ole man started to town an' went 18 miles in the wrong direction before he found whur he was at."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Pearls in Russia.**  
Thirty-three different kinds of pearls are found in various parts of Russia, seventeen being peculiar to the country. It would pay to fish for them systematically, but at present most of them are found by ignorant peasants, who sell them for a few rubles to merchants, to whom they are worth a hundred or more.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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Furniture, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Mattresses, Etc.

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JAMES CONNORS, - - - Proprietor.

Rates, \$2 And \$2.50 Per Day.

One hundred good rooms. Electric lights, hot and cold baths, barber shop and Postal telegraph office, etc.  
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## TREES! TREES!

FALL 1896.

FULL stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus and everything for the Orchard, Lawn and Garden. We employ no agents. Try us on prices and see the difference between those of a grower and dealer. Catalogue on application to  
H. F. HILLENMEYER,  
(20oct) Lexington, Ky.



Do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and think you can get the best made, finest finish and MOST POPULAR SEWING MACHINE for a mere song. Buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has so many improvements as the NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.  
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.  
The New Home Sewing Machine Co.  
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ATLANTA, GA.  
FOR SALE BY  
COOK & WINN, Paris, Ky.

## U. S. REVENUE STAMPS WANTED

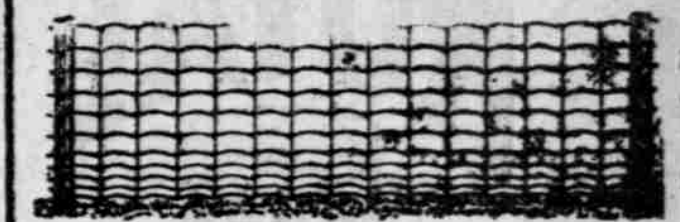
BY

T. L. Green, County Clerk, Mt. Olivet, Ky.  
I want to buy for cash the following U. S. Revenues, either canceled or uncanceled, at the prices annexed when stamps are sent in good condition:

1 cent Express, red, imperforate.....	Each.
1 cent Express, red, part perforate.....	5 cents
1 cent Playing Cards, red, imperforate.....	50 cents
1 cent Playing Cards, red, part perforate.....	20 cents
1 cent Proprietary, red, imperforate.....	10 cents
1 cent Telegraph, red, imperforate.....	10 cents
2 cent Bank Check, blue, part perforate.....	5 cents
2 cent Certificate, blue, imperforate.....	5 cents
2 cent Certificate, blue, full perforate.....	10 cents
2 cent Certificate, orange, full perforate.....	10 cents
2 cent Express, blue, imperforate.....	5 cents
2 cent Express, blue, part perforate.....	10 cents
2 cent Playing cards, blue, imperforate.....	50 cents
2 cent Playing cards, orange.....	10 cents
2 cent Proprietary, blue, imperforate.....	15 cents
2 cent Proprietary, blue, part perforate.....	10 cents
2 cent Proprietary, orange, full perforate.....	15 cents
2 cent Playing card, green, full perforate.....	20 cents
3 cent Telegraph, green, imperforate.....	10 cents
4 cent Playing card, violet, perforate.....	50 cents
5 cent Proprietary, violet, part perforate.....	10 cents
5 cent Express, red, imperforate.....	10 cents
5 cent Proprietary, red, imperforate.....	10 cents
10 cent Bill of Lading, blue, imperforate.....	10 cents
10 cent Bill of Lading, blue, part perforate.....	15 cents
20 cent Bond, imperforate.....	10 cents
40 cent Inland Exchange, imperforate.....	75 cents
50 cent Probate of Will, imperforate.....	\$1.25
70 cent Foreign Exchange, green, imperforate.....	\$1.00
81 Life Insurance, imperforate.....	\$1.00
81 Manifest, imperforate.....	\$1.10
81 Mortgage, full perforate.....	\$1.25
1 00 Passage Ticket, imperforate.....	1.50
1 30 Foreign Exchange, orange, imperforate.....	3.00
1 90 Foreign Exchange, maroon.....	4.00
3 00 Bond and Exchange, imperforate.....	5.00
5 00 Probate of Will, imperforate.....	5.00
20 00 Probate of Will, imperforate.....	30.00
1 30 Blue and Black.....	1.50
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5 cent Black and Green, proprietary.....	5 cents
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1 00 Black and Green, proprietary.....	5.00
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I also wish to buy old canceled postage stamps and stamped envelopes of any and all denominations from 1840 to 1874, for which I will pay liberal prices. Address  
T. L. GREEN, County Clerk,  
Mt. Olivet, Ky.

**NOTE**—The above named stamps can be found on Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Receipts, Agreements, Bank Checks, etc., from 1861 to 1874; also on Proprietary Medicines, Matches, etc.  
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T. L. GREEN, County Clerk.

— THE —  
PAGE COILED SPRING WOVEN  
WIRE FENCE.

MILLER &amp; COLLINS, Agents, PARIS, KENTUCKY.

This is a smooth fence that will turn any kind of stock. It is made from the best hard steel drawn specially for the purpose.

HOW IT IS MADE.  
The large steel wires forming the horizontal bars are first coiled around a 1 inch rod, thus practically becoming COILED SPRINGS their entire length. These are securely tied together by 16 cross bars to the rod. The cross bars are best quality of annealed wire (galvanized), wrapped three times around each horizontal bar.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Being a SELF REGULATOR IT IS ALWAYS ready for business, slacks up for 30 below as cheerfully as it takes a new grip for 90 in the shade, gently, but firmly persuades a runaway team to reconsider its action. An unruly bull is safe as a canary in its cage; it saith unto the festive hog, "thus far shalt thou go." The fierce wind and drifting snow pass by and it heeds them not. There is no terror in the locomotive spark. The trespasser is not led into temptation, and the rail stealer's "occupation is gone." The hired man and the lagging tramp, alike scorn it proffered shade. Like the model housewife, when well supported, it is always neat and tidy.

THREE POSTS TO THE 100 FEET.

Economy is not our sole object in placing posts for farm fence at the unusual distance of 30 to 30 feet apart. Farmers say, "the closer the posts the better the fence." That may apply to common fences, but depending largely on its elasticity we prefer the long panel. For cemeteries, lawns, yards, etc., they should of course be nearer, 12 to 20 feet is not objectionable.

We have completed (and are now building) a lot of this fence for Bourbon farmers and you can examine into its merits for yourself.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. You may put up the posts and we will build the fence, or we will contract to do the whole job. If you are needing any fence, see us. We will save you money and still build you the best fence made.

Respectfully,  
MILLER & COLLINS,  
PARIS, KY.

The Page Wire Fence in Bourbon.

MILLERSBURG, KY., May 4, '96.  
MESSRS. MILLER & COLLINS, Agents,  
Paris, Kentucky.

Gentlemen:—I have had the Page Woven Wire Fence on my farm for about eighteen months and am well pleased with it. It has proved to be all that is claimed for it. It turns all kinds of stock and is as tight as it was the day it was put up and has stood some severe tests. A horse of one of my neighbors fell across the fence a few months ago and was not taken off for several hours but when taken off the fence went back to its place all right with the exception of a few staples. During the storm of April 24th a good-sized tree was blown across the fence and bent it down to the ground. As soon as the tree was cast off the fence went up all right and was as good as ever with the exception of one broken wire and a few staples out of place.

I am so well pleased with the fence that I am going to put up more of it right away. Respectfully,  
(5my-tf) WM. BECAFT.

## LOCUST POSTS.

We are prepared to furnish (at reasonable prices) locust posts by the carload. Delivered at your nearest railroad station.

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WE have employed a first-class, experienced tailor to take charge of our cleaning, repairing and pressing department. Work done on short notice. Our prices are lower than others and we will do your work right.

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H. S. STOUT, Manager.

(24mar-tf)

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A 42x110-foot lot, in Williams addition, well located. Will be sold at low price on four payments: one-fourth cash, balance in three equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months. Address, "L. L." care THE NEWS, Paris, Ky.

